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propriate credit to Wheaton, Nys, Walker, but the author is familiar also with Vattel, Martens, Phillimore, Grotius, Hall, Twiss, and Pollock. If this be not an extended, it may be said to be a select list. One section deals rather uselessly with the sovereignty of the sea, another of treaties. Its pages dealing with a number of the known diplomats of the world, especially with recent British diplomacy, are, like the other pages, valuable as references. There are 35 pages dealing with the Projects of Perpetual Peace as Pleaded for by L'Abbé de Saint Pierre, Rousseau, Bentham, and Kant. The book as a whole gives one the impression of a scholarly college professor who has brought together for ready reference the notes which he has carefully gathered through the years, probably for lecture purposes. Thus there is a lack of coherence; but with the aid of the index, the volume is a useful tool for one interested in the factual side of international relations.

PATRIOTISM AND POPULAR EDUCATION. By *Henry Arthur Jones*. E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y. City. Pp. 314.

The author is one of the cleverest of the English playwrights, some of whose plays are sure of permanent fame as pictures of the late Victorian and Edwardian eras. He has occasionally visited the United States, lectured at our leading universities, and returned home to preach to the British academic world such recognition of the stage as for some time has been given to it in America. Being the playwright and critic of the drama that he is, much of this book is colored by his major vocation and its distinct point of view. To state what the volume is, tersely, would be to say that it is a glorified pamphlet, embodying an open letter to the president of the British Board of Education and written during the neurasthenia of the war. We doubt whether its author would pen some of his chapters today, were he writing.

The thesis he reiterates over and over again is: that popular education of the English masses, however imperfectly carried out from the American or German standpoints it may seem to be, already must be held accountable for the loss of interest in Shakspeare, the vulgarity and banality of music-hall entertainments, the indecision and futility of national politics, the failure of the people to prepare for the war, the readiness with which the masses fall prey to "internationalism," and the breakdown of personal and family morals. Sir Henry is quite certain that the few fit are the ones that should rule; that the many better be kept in contented ignorance; that knowledge is a dangerous thing for all but the few to possess, and that premature idealism, such as a plan for federated international action, is folly at a time when the acme of prudence for Great Britain is to learn the lesson of the war, quit thinking of internationalism, and be intensely national.

One cannot but admire the candor of this reactionary man of letters. He is unabashed in revealing his prehistoric nakedness. The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, to whom the letter is addressed which makes up the book, does not seem to have been much moved by its call to "retreat." We notice that he continues with a steady official program to give the English, what they never have had and have not now, namely, a democratic system of education for the many. Scotland has had such a system, and she has furnished the British Empire with hundreds, if not thousands, of great administrators, who give the lie to all the absurd inferences of the playwright turned social analyst.

Sir Henry is a believer in war as a force which "almost certainly brings spiritual enlargement and enlightenment and enfranchisement to the nation that submits to its iron discipline and purifying sacrifices." He insists that Germany must be watched at least thirty years before treated as honest and beyond espionage. This, he argues, should be the guide and key to the British policy. Hence British opposition to the League of Nations allowing Germany to enter it should be registered. The volume belongs to the "hate literature" of the war and as such has pathological interest.

THE PRIME MINISTER. By *Harold Spender*. George H. Doran Co., N. Y. City. Pp. 381.

This is the "authoritative life of Lloyd-George" by a friend and admirer, a British journalist of some note. As such, it is a document for the defense in a case now being tried at the bar of public opinion, with bitter disputants on both sides, but a larger body standing by, refusing to "rock the boat" while the cause of Western civilization is in peril. Moreover, the reports of breaking physical health, coming from Downing Street, incline many judges to be lenient. They say that it is no time to handicap a man with a charge of possible wrong-doing at a time when he is staggering along to meet imperial problems of unprecedented magnitude and gravity, compared with which those Pitt had to meet following the French Revolution were puny. They trust to tomorrow to give Lloyd-George whatever of condemnation he deserves. For the present they will let him alone.

This biography has the conventional form of chronological development, so that the reader starts with the babe in a Welsh setting; is told about a genuine boy and ambitious youth; and sees how he first got his feet on the rung of the ladders of professional success and parliamentary fame. Then follow chapters in the history of Lloyd-George, the free-lance Liberal, the audacious lieutenant and occasional critic of Gladstone, and the responsible Cabinet minister, chapters which the public of today either does not know about or conveniently forgets, but which are wholly creditable to his social passion, moral courage, and loyalty to his political chiefs. You learn from Mr. Spender of the forces that the Welsh progressive had to resist within and without the Liberal Party, of his sympathetic contacts with the rising power of Labor, of his audacity in attacking landlords and parasitic recipients of unearned wealth. Those were his radical days, when he was not consorting with Tories and Unionists, as he is now. The masses then admired and trusted him and he steadily rose to a place where he could ultimately challenge Mr. Asquith, and, under war conditions, depose him as a party leader.

Of course, the main interest of the book just at this time is because it is a quasi *apologia sua vita* of a man who forced Great Britain to win a war that she would have lost had Asquith remained at the helm of affairs of state and Kitchener not been removed by Fate. This task he accomplished by resourcefulness both as premier and as organizer and equipper of the conscripted arm. It was a process which grew for him a new crop of enemies; and in this book his argument for his conduct is set forth.

The later chapters deal with the post-armistice period, the Peace Conference negotiations, and the "reconstruction" era. Last of all is an analysis of the man, admittedly a complex character, an opportunist in his technique as a party leader and statesman; gifted, like President Wilson, with a wizardry of speech that enables him to win popular support when opposed by officialdom. The Cymric stock from which he springs loves combat, often mixes imagination and reason, and, as in his case, tends to disturb more matter-of-fact persons who have to do business of state with him or negotiate with him around the council board. Yet, as Mr. Spender points out, he has caution as well as passion, shrewdness as well as apparent candor, a flair for realism as well as for rhetorical language. He will double on his tracks to elude an enemy, and the next moment he will beard a lion in its den. He is "slim," but also is courageous. Hardened to abuse, he remains sensitive within. He inspires either deep dislike or ardent love, as did Mr. Gladstone before him. Compelled, as he would claim, for national ends to work in coalition with men of "blood," social prestige, and century-long privilege, he at heart remains a democrat. Lincoln is his model, and he wishes the America of Lincoln were now standing side by side with the England of John Bright. Dominating the government, he still reckons on getting advice from competent lieutenants. A shatterer of the unity of the Liberal Party, he nevertheless is a champion of party, and he never gets far away from the "machine" that holds the party together.